## The Athenian Mercury:

Saturday, October 10: 1691.

Hether the Answers of the Oracles of old, were given to their Supplicants by God, or by some Evil Demon? and whether in those dayes of Ignorance God might not be pleas'd to reveal himself according to their Simplicity, because to the best of their Understanding and Education they Worshipped with as much (if not more). Devotion as many of our Modern Chri-

Itians? Anim. 'Twas certainly the Information of the Devils, as Sacied Writ affures us: The manner of delivering their Answers was sometimes by Night Visions, and sometimes by an Express Voice. Of the first fort, that of Amphiarus is remarkable; after the accustomed Expiations, those who came to Confult with him laid themselves down upon the ground, upon the Skins of fuch Rams as had been Sacrificed; the same Ceremonies were used by the Ægyptians and Greeks in the Temples of Serapis and Esculapius -- of the latter fort, viq. an Express Voice was perform'd either by Whispering out of certain Grots, or by the Mouths of the Statue's, or by the Priests and Sybils, who being feiz'd by an Enthufiastick Fury, pronounc'd the Oracles with an impetuous Voice and wrested Countenances. Or Laftly, by the Mouths of brute Beafts; thus the Exprians; if their Ox Apis received his Fodder chearfully, 'twas a good Omen ; if not, the contrary. The Tenadians observe the same Ceremony towards a Cow; the Imbians (a People of Athiopia) to a Dog; the Perfians to a Cock. But amongst all Oracles, that of Jupiser Ammon in the Countrey of Garamantes, was the very fam'd, yet not less ridiculous than others, being grounded on a fimple Motion of the Body, as a bow of the Head, a Wink of the Eye, &c. Jupiter Ammon had another famous Temple in the City of Dodona in Epirus, where he took the Pains to pronounce his Oracles sometimes with his own Mouth, sometimes by using two Virgins, whereof one was called Peristera; which by the way fignifying a Dove, might give Occasion to that Fable, which reports that in the Temple of Jupiter at Dodona there were Doves that spoke, as well as Oaks, which had a great Number of Brass Kettles taltened to their Branches, and when the Winds blew hard, they made a great Noile, in the Sound whereof Oracles were deliver'd. Jupiter had another Temple at Delos, where the Al'ar was built of Horns taken from the right fide of Sacrifie'd Animals, neatly laid upon one another; here he gave his Answers in humane shape, as he did in Licia under the Shape of a Wolf: But his Temple at Delphi was the most fam'd place in all the World for Oracles; sometimes he spoke here through the Throat of a Dragon, in which Form he was Worshipped; sometimes by his Priesteffes upon certain dayes, who deliver'd their Answers fometimes in Profe, and sometimes in Verse. At Argos the Blood of a Lamb was to be drunk, and at Ægira the Blood of a Bull, e're the Oracles wou'd Answer: Amongst the Thebanes the Priests were clad in White, and descended through the hole of a Cave, where they offered Cakes to Spirits which inhabited it. There were many ridiculous Absurdities, and what was given forth was fo dubious, that it might usually bear two several lenles; fuch as thele,

Aio te Aacidem, Romanos vincere poffe. Ibis redibis nunquam per Bella peribis.

in as ed he Ohe ur he of the to her to

Where a changing of the Point alters the Sense, and makes it either backward or forward. Just as we have lome in our Age, who because they can't see how our Saviour cou'd be in Hell and in Paradice at the same time, alter the Point in these Words - Verily I say unto thee this day, thou shalt be with me in Paradice, instead of Verily I say unto thee, this day thou shalt be with me in Paradice.

In thort, we have all the reason in the World to

conclude, that this Management by Oracles was purely by the affikance of the Devil, who was altogether filenc'd at our Saviour's coming, who cou'd not always tell Truth, but guess'd at what was most probable; who commonly equivocated; who fometimes requir'd humane Sacrifices, sometimes a Common Prostitution of Maids and Matrons, who (in fhort) acted fo as is inconfiftent with the Injunctions of a Divine Being; for God himself requires nothing from his Creatures as their Duty, but what is infinitely best for 'em, and most agreeing to their Interest and Happiness.

and the much as analogical, the

Quest 2. Whether the word 872, which we Translate Created, in the first of Genesis, signifies to give Essence to the Subject, e.g. Matter, or only Existence to such and such Modifications of it as in all particular material Beings? If it signify Both, whence and how? The Anthor of the Que't ry is very much Concerned to know, because perhaps his Reli-

gion depends upon't.

Anlie. We shall endeavour to prove that by that Word R72 here used, is fignify'd principally and originally -- to give Esfence to the Subject, or the Creation of first Matter out of pure nothing : And that this is the Sense thereof in this place, -- First, By the Testimonies of those who are most Learned in the Hebrew Language. Secondly, By comparing feveral following Words with it, that fignify the same thing, and some Translations with the Original. Thirdly, We shall prove that were there no fuch revelation, Reason might teach us the same Truth ; at least that supposing the Creation of Matter out of nothing shou'd feem an Absurdity, yet what must be admitted if we don't grant it is a much greater; nay, that there is no manner of impossibility in such a Creation. Which if we perform, we hope the Gentleman will still

heep his Religion.

First, Then, to prove that &72 fignifies primarily and originally to give Essence to the Subject, or the Creation of the first Matter out of pure nothing, and that this is here the genuine Sence of the Word. We say this is its primary and original Signification, thereby granting that it has fometimes another, but then this other 'tis only borrowed and Analogous. Thus R72 is sometimes taken for the forming of any thing extraordinary, great, or excellent, made by God's own Hand, tho' out of Praexistent Matter; tho this by Analogy to the other Sence of the Word. Thus it is faid, God Created great Whales, and God Created Man, but that this is only in an Analogical Sense, we prove from the very Text: The Whales God Created out of the Waters - Let the Waters bring forth abundantly every moving Creature that hath Life, - and God Created Man out of the Duft of the eround -- but for Heaven and Earth, or the first Marter, we find nothing out of which it was made, tho made it was by God's Word -who in the beginning Created it before any thing else was made to make it out of. That it fignifies Primarily and Originally to give Effence to the Subject, and that 'tis so to be taken in this place, we prove, 1. From the Testimony of those who have been most Learned in the Hebrew Language, and that not Strangers, but Native fews --and who but fuch are proper Judges of the Sence of the Word? For Example in a parallel Cale -- none ever Disputes the Sence and Derivation of the Word Religio, the Etymology of which Tully gives us, he being a Judge in that Language : Nor ought we any more of the Word 272, which the Rabbies affure us antwers the Notion we have fix'd thereon. Thus-Rabny Nachman in his Commentary on Gepelis, Non extat nobis in Lingua Sanda Vocabulum quo productionem diougus ex nibilo significamus nist R72. But Rab. David Kimichi yet more fully and unexceptionably, Omnic Interpretatio TKTI [ Oreations ] eft Innovario rei & egreffio ejus à non effe ad effet that is --- All the Interpretation of the Word 7872, which fignifies Creation, [ all the true and proper Interpretation both of Noun and Adverb, or perhaps the Noun is never

the Verb may ] is the Beginning of any thing, or its Egress out of not-being into Being. Hence the Hebrews diffingnish between these three Words, TWY and TS, KTZ, creave, formavit, fecit: The first they fey fignifies to make forething out of nothing; the fecond to give the Form to a Creased Being; the third to make, mould or fashion the several Parts or Members, as in a Man, egc. Thus they instance in Istiah - I have Created him, Form'd him, Made him: The first of which R. Kimchi expounds, I have produc'd from Non Effe to Effe, from Not-being to Being: The second made to Exist by the addition of his Form: The third Diffeled, Fashion'd or Order'd

Secondly, We prove that X72 fignifies the Creation of the first Matter, from the Context or following Words as well as feveral Translations. By the Context -- not to infift much on the Word Elobim, a Name of God which fignifies his Strength and Power, and an Infinite Power it must needs be which made the World - We say, not much to infift hereon, we shall produce such Testimonies as are more evident - and the first shall be from those Expressions -- Heaven and Earth -- And use made out of nothing, because in the beginning, because before any thing elfe was made, and because out of this all things were made, as is afterwards deforibed; and that out of which all things were made is undoubtedly the first Master --which is also plain by the Word TR here added, which is not only a Note of the Case, but fignifies the substance of a thing produced. Thus Aben-Ezra, "The Sense of "that little Word TR, fays he, is both to fignific the ve-" ry substance of a thing, and to demonstrate the Opus ope-" ratum. R. Kimchi has the fame, so R. Nachman, deducing the Word TR from a Root that fignifies coming or proceeding, very appositely to the signification they all put upon it -- as if he shou'd say, says he, " In the beginning God Created the Calestial and Terrestrial Sub-"france --- Nor indeed cou'd that Sence be more plainly express'd than Moses has done it.

We prove it further from the Expressions of the fecond Verfe. The 1721 1771 -- which we render without Form and void. Now what is the first Matter, if not that which is without Form? and how wou'd Men have clearer Words to describe it? But perhaps they'll say our Translation has not done the Original Justice -- perhaps to too, but then 'tis because it does not or cannot come up to the import of the Words. Tobu indeed answers exactly to the Unn of the Greeks, and Chaos of the Latins, which fignifies first Matter, if any thing does: See Kimchi else, who fayes upon the Word MIN, that it fignifies a Thing which has no Form nor Figure, but to differed that it may receive any Figure or Form. The 70 have it -dosalos u dual zonivasos -- Terra erat invisibilis & incomposita -- not much unlike Ovid's -- rudis indigestaque moles. Aquila's Version has it kavama is sor, emptiderness of the first Matter; and Th. Kayor x work not much unlike him.

We have still a further description of the first Matter in the next Expression -- Darkness was upon the Face of the Deep; which Nachman explains by --- Aquas pulverulentas, five pulvere mixtas, erat enim confusio Elementorum; Dusty Waters, or Waters mixt with Dust or Dirt, (which is Mad) for, fays he, there was a Confufion of the Elements --- and where ever was that to be found, we mean before any Composition made, unlets in the First Matter.

Thirdly, This Truth may be also fairly inferred from Natural Reason, at least, which is cantamount, the abfurdity of the contrary Opinion demonstrated. For thus we argue -- Either God Created First Matter out of noibing, or 'twas from Eternity; if from Eternity there must be two Eternals, and so two Gods: Besides, Eternity being an infinite Perfection, we can't fee if we grant Matter that, how we can deny it all others, all the Attributes of what's actually Infinite, being reciprocated with each other, and not distinguishable from their Essence: At which rate we must in the very first place make Matter active, whereas 'tis of it felf a perfect Lump; and infinitely active too, fince activity is a Perfection, fert in our feveral Supplements, that so all Perfons may know whither and what's infinite must act accordingly: But all these so send for them.

used in any other Sence, not so much as Analogical, tho' are intollerable Absurdities, and yet as it appears to us unavoidable Consequences of this ridiculous Supposition. Supposing then, as was above hinted, that it shou'd appear unaccountable to Reason how something shou'd be made out of nothing, 'tis yet as much, nay, far more fo, how there thou'd be two Eternals, nay, two Infinites, and yet one divisible, and therefore finite. Two immusables, and yet one in perpetual Flux and Changes -fo that at best shou'd we believe Matter not Created, 'tis but by avoiding one Absurdity to plunge into another vaftly more deep than the former.

> But we believe we can prove there is no Absurdity at all in our Notion of the Creation of Substance. Infinite Power we own is required to perform it, which can do whatever involves no Contradiction, and here is none. It's true, the Common Maxim --- Ex nibilo nibil fit -- of Nothing, nothing comes; holds in Philolophy, but not in Divinity, or rather, not to let those two good Friends at odds, it holds in the present Course of things, or System of Nature, and Order of the Universe --- but this it might not do before, all our Notions being fitted to prefent finite and temporal things, and those which we borrow or fetch before or beyond the World, as eternal, infinite, &c. must needs be as our Knowledge is, very confuled and imperfect. They urge here in vain a Contradiction upon us -- All Ads, fay they, must terminate upon something --- Creation is an Ast, therefore it can't terminate upon nothing, therefore it can't be the making of a thing out of nothing. To this we might Answer according to what was just advanc'd, that the Rules of our Logick are too short to reach eternals and infinites --- that this Limitation may be true of all lower Action, but not of this infinite Act of Creation — But we need not run to this shelter --We may allow their Maxim, --- All Acts have somewhat to terminate on --- fo has this of Creation, it has the Thing it self Created, it has this first Matter. Creation is undoubtedly an inftantaneous Ad, ( if all others be nt fo also) now the Ad here makes the Object, nor is one a moment before the other --- No Creation, no Act; as foon as there is an Act, there is a thing Created to terminate it, even in the very Instant of the Act, and no Act certainly needs any thing to terminate on before it is. And let these things serve, wherein we have been more large than ordinary upon this Noble Que-

The Genleman that fays he fent us some Questions about Vegetables, is defir'd to send 'em again, for we cannot find the receipt of any such amongst all our Papers.

That great Question concerning the Milennium, and Jofephus, &c. will speedily be Answer'd.

## Advertisements.

MR. De la Crose bas been so Honest to declare that he atterly disapproves his Booksellers late Advertisement, and that he would not fuffer it in those Copies that were for his own Use --- and the Truib is, the Kind Reception our First and Second Supplements have met with from the Learned World, Supersedes many things that we nuge fay to recommend 'em. As to our Third Supplement, ( which will soon be in the Press ) the Account me shall give Weekly of those Books that shall compose it, will sufficiently recommend it to all Ingenious Per fons.

But finding that to insert Abstracts of Books in our Saturdayes Mercury takes up too much room, and that fingle Sheets are generally loft, for else we had publish Weekly in half a Sheet, a Supplement to our Athenian Mercury, ( which should have contained only Abstracts of Books ) but finding this Method would be more Chargable and left Serviceable to our Readers than our former, we shall instead thereof every Saturday only Print the Titles of those Books we defign for our next Supplement, that so our Querifts may not buy the same Extracts twice, and be fully satisfyed they shall fixed in our Supplements all the Valuable Books printed --- We defign NOW to Print our Supplements in a smaller Letter, and enlarge our Number of Sheets, rather than omit any New-piece Printed in England or elfewhere: And what is wanting at any time in one Supplement, shall be added in the next.

go or the add or to or no be

That Alphabetical Table we have promised at the end of every Year, shall not only contain the Contents of our Weekly Mercuries, but alfo the Anthors Names, Titles, and Proprietors of all those Books we in-